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EC71-476 Knit the Darn in a Sweater

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EC 71-476

knit the darn

in a sweater



Extension Service
University of Nebraska College of Agriculture
Cooperating with the U.S. Department of Agriculture
and the College of Home Economics
E. F. Frolik, Dean J. L. Adams, Director



EC 71-476

knit the darn

in a sweater

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A snag or hole in a knitted garment need not be considered a disaster. A darning needle and a short length of yarn can soon solve the problem.

Yarn from seams, hems, pockets or collars can be raveled out and used wherever possible. To remove the kinks, wrap the yarn raveled from the garment around a small jar just tightly enough to smooth it. Dampen the yarn. When dry, the yarn will be straight and ready to use. Other matching yarns, sewing thread or darning cotton could be used if there is no place to take a raveling or if the place where you'll darn is not too obvious.

Sweater Darning

1. Cut away the worn stitches from around the hole so that there is a straight line of loops on the four sides of a square or rectangle (Fig.1).



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

2. Bring the yarn through from the wrong side at one of the corners leaving a 1 inch tail. Working on the right side, run the yarn back and forth through each loop all the way down the two crosswise sides of the square or rectangle (Fig. 2). Pull the yarn through to wrong side when the cross strands are finished. Weave in the tails through several loops on the wrong side of the knit.

3. Starting at the upper left corner, bring the yarn from the wrong side through the first loop at the top and under the first crosswise strand. At the same time make a loop of the yarn. The needle passes over the lower part of this loop (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

4. The second stitch goes under the loop just made by the yarn, under the second cross-strand and over the new loop made by the yarn (Fig. 4).

5. When the bottom end of the row is reached, take a short stitch on the wrong side and bring the needle through the bottom loop of the next row. Either reverse the procedure and move upwards or turn the garment around and follow the same procedure on the next row. Repeat until the open area is filled in (Fig. 5).

Experiment a bit with catching the side of the loops of the preceeding row. This will enable you to produce a ribbed-look when you desire.

Fig. 5



Small Snags

Occasionally a small snag may need mending in a knit garment. Tiny breaks may be mended by catching each loop with matching sewing thread and pulling the loops together on the wrong side of the fabric. Take two or three stitches through each loop to strengthen. Fasten the thread by taking several tiny stitches through the underpart of the knitting. Clip the thread ends; no knots are used (Fig. 6).

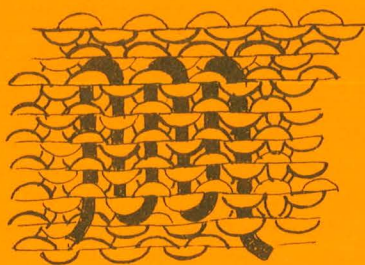
Fig. 6



Reinforcing Weak Areas

Weak areas may be reinforced by running a matching yarn or darning cotton through the loops on the wrong side of the knit (Fig. 7).

Fig. 7



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